

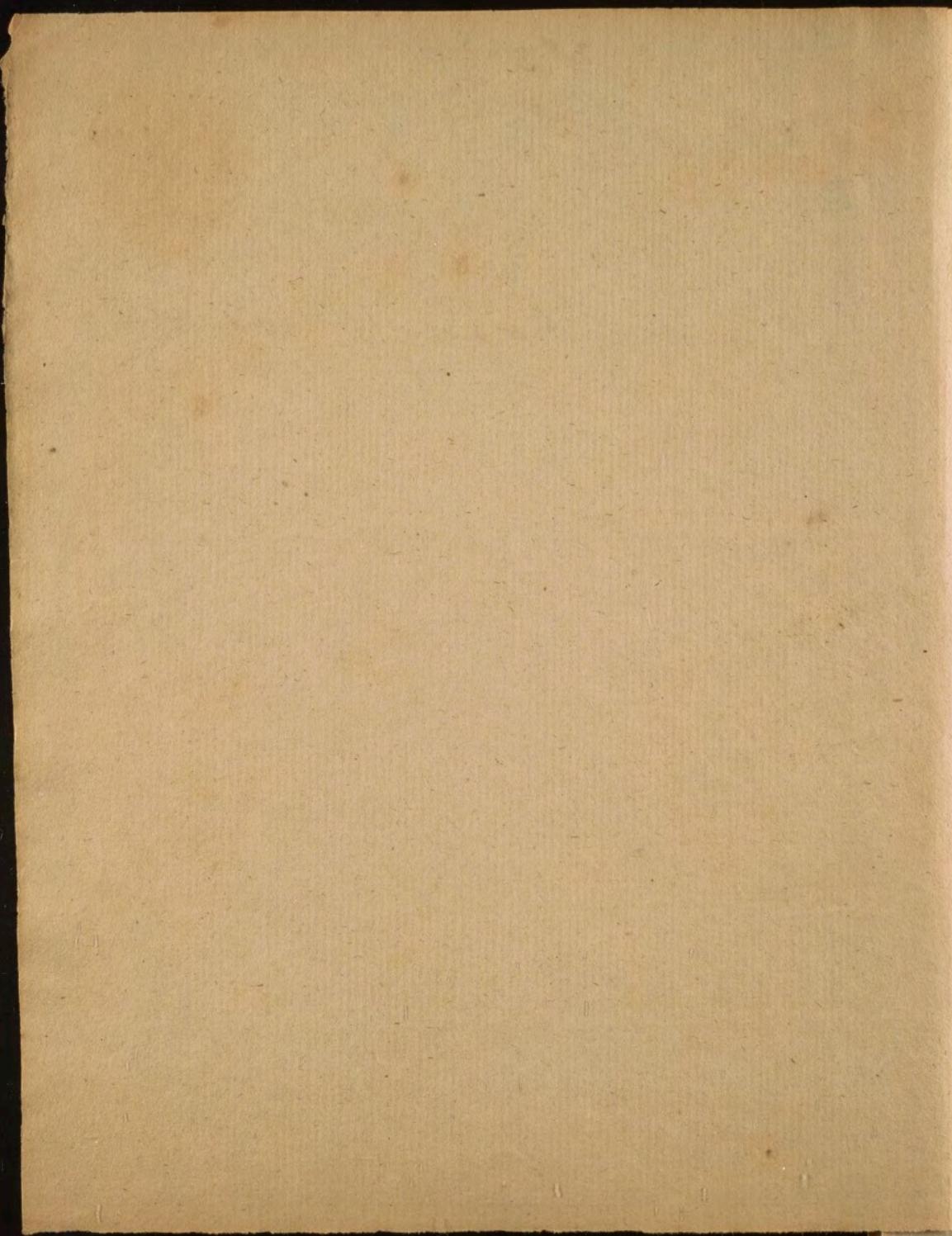
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Nephritic diseases & disorders.

'3 It is a frequent concomitant



3 It is a frequent complaint

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of a transient nature when it arises from the former and is commonly removed by depilating medicines. When it follows hepatitis it arises from the neglect of depilation. But it sometimes occurs in the West Indies from the feeble, but protracted operation of heat, and miasma without being preceded either by yellow fever or inflammation of the liver. The blood vessels are unable in this case to emit the tones of inflammation but descend directly below ~~disorder~~<sup>piping</sup> down to disorder without <sup>through</sup> the stage of disease.

2 It is sometimes brought on by ~~fever~~-phthora.

3 It is a frequent consequence of the

v But this pallid countenance does  
not take place in this disease from  
other causes. On the contrary - the face  
generally assumes not a yellow, but  
a yellow or olive color.

69

Habitual use of Ardent Spirits. Drunks  
after exhibiting red or yellow faces for  
a number of years, often become pallid.  
This is the effect of the total stoppage of the  
secretion and excretion of bile. It is gene-  
rally a forerunner of death. It marks the  
worst grade of intemperance <sup>as</sup> and white  
does the highest grade of heat. ~~This before~~  
looks and feels like dry flesh. It is in the  
same torpid state that we shall say hereafter  
the brain is in fatuity. ~~This disorder has~~  
~~or less portion of the liver,~~ <sup>but sometimes</sup> ~~when it so does~~  
~~been called~~ ~~is the whole liver it is called~~

1 Hepatalgia. It is generally  
attended with some  
pain, and when enlarged, with a difficulty  
in lying upon the left side. It sometimes  
continues <sup>without any pain,</sup> for many years but more  
commonly it brings on a fatal ascites,

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for the lymphatics being numerous  
in ~~this~~<sup>the</sup> liver, the streams of lymph  
which usually <sup>flow</sup> ~~this~~ it are naturally  
diverted into the Abdomen. Where it  
does not produce ascites, it brings on  
Atrophy, and Marasmus that is, a  
waste of the body without fever. It  
sometimes ends in a fatal hemorrhage  
known by the name of Malena.

The Remedies for this disorder are  
1 A large Caustic applied to the external  
region of the liver. ~~I~~ I have once seen  
the liver recuperated by this remedy &  
an incipient dropsey of the belly thereby  
cured.

2 The Cold Bath. The late Dr De Normandie  
of Bristol, <sup>in this state</sup> advised me he had seen it cured  
by the use of this remedy.

3 Frictions & Stimulating Applications

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to the region of the liver.

4 Calomel in small doses continued for months & years. I think I have done good by this medicine used in this way in Hepatalgia.

5 Chalybeates and bitters and aromatics. They act segmentally upon the liver and they impart a vigor to the whole system which is felt by the liver.

6 Long journeys persisted in once a year for ~~two~~ three or four years, have sometimes cured this disease.

7 ~~I think~~ I have once known it removed by a change of climate.

I shall dismiss this disorder of the liver by remarking that it frequently exists in a portion of the

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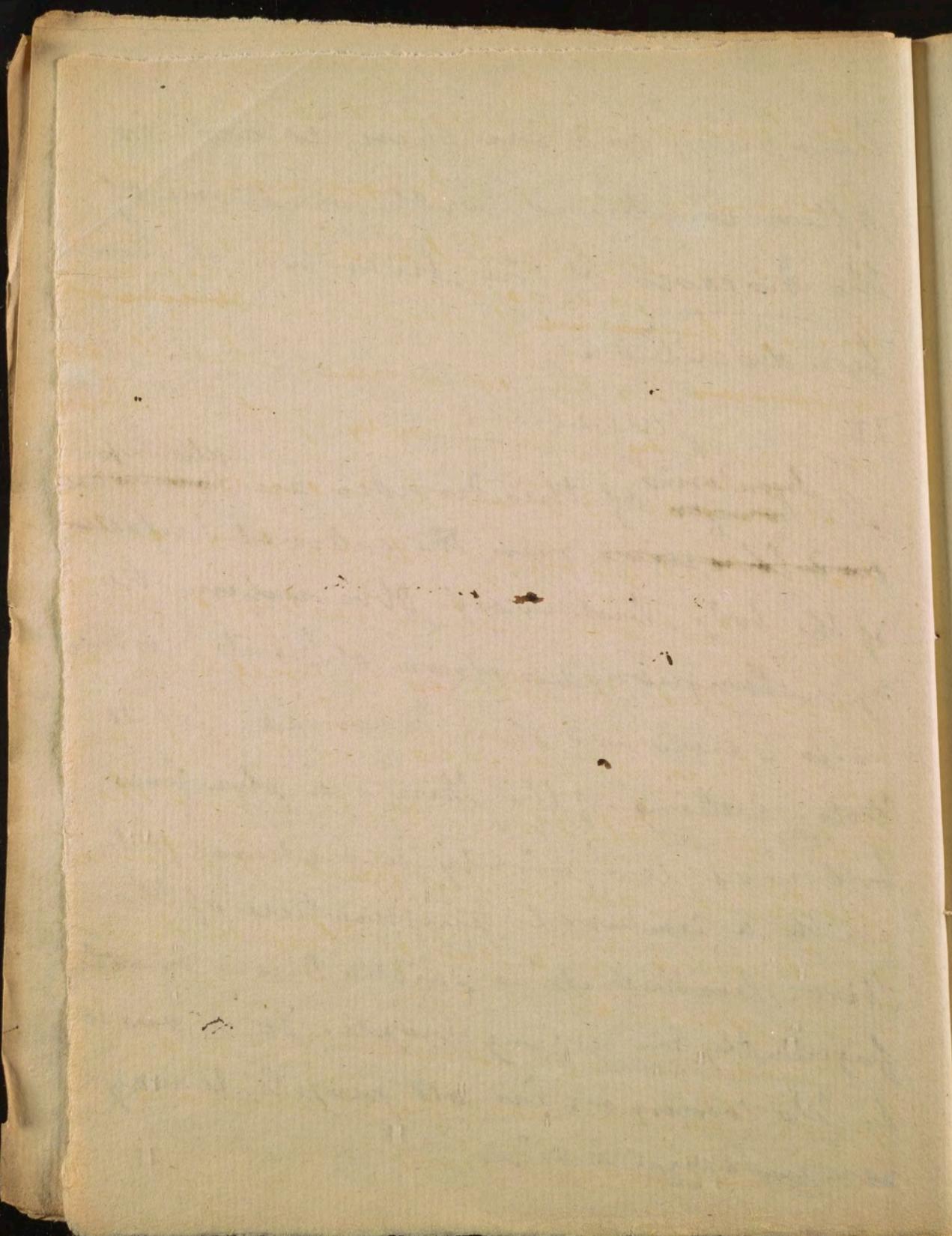
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liver only, and in these cases is often combined with some one of the diseases of the liver which have been described.

## II

Taurodice.

The symptoms of this disorder are yellowings and blanchings over the external surfaces of the body, but most obviously in the eyes - languor, depression of spirits, constipated stools - now and then diarrhoea - white skin - itching of the skin - a slow fever but more commonly a natural fever, with a natural temperature of the skin. Constipation is said to occur most frequently in young people. It is said to be less common in old people, & very rare in Drunkards.



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Its causes are transient & chronic.

The former are 1 a spasm upon the common duct, 2 bilious & intermitting fevers. - <sup>It is said</sup> sometimes <sup>to prevail</sup> observe it to appear as an epidemic. When it does, it is as a symptom only of those Anton= =nel diseases. 3 Fear 4 anger 5 prepare from contiguous parts particularly from the <sup>pavanas,</sup> ~~the~~ from the Colon when distended with fæces, and the Uterus in pregnancy.

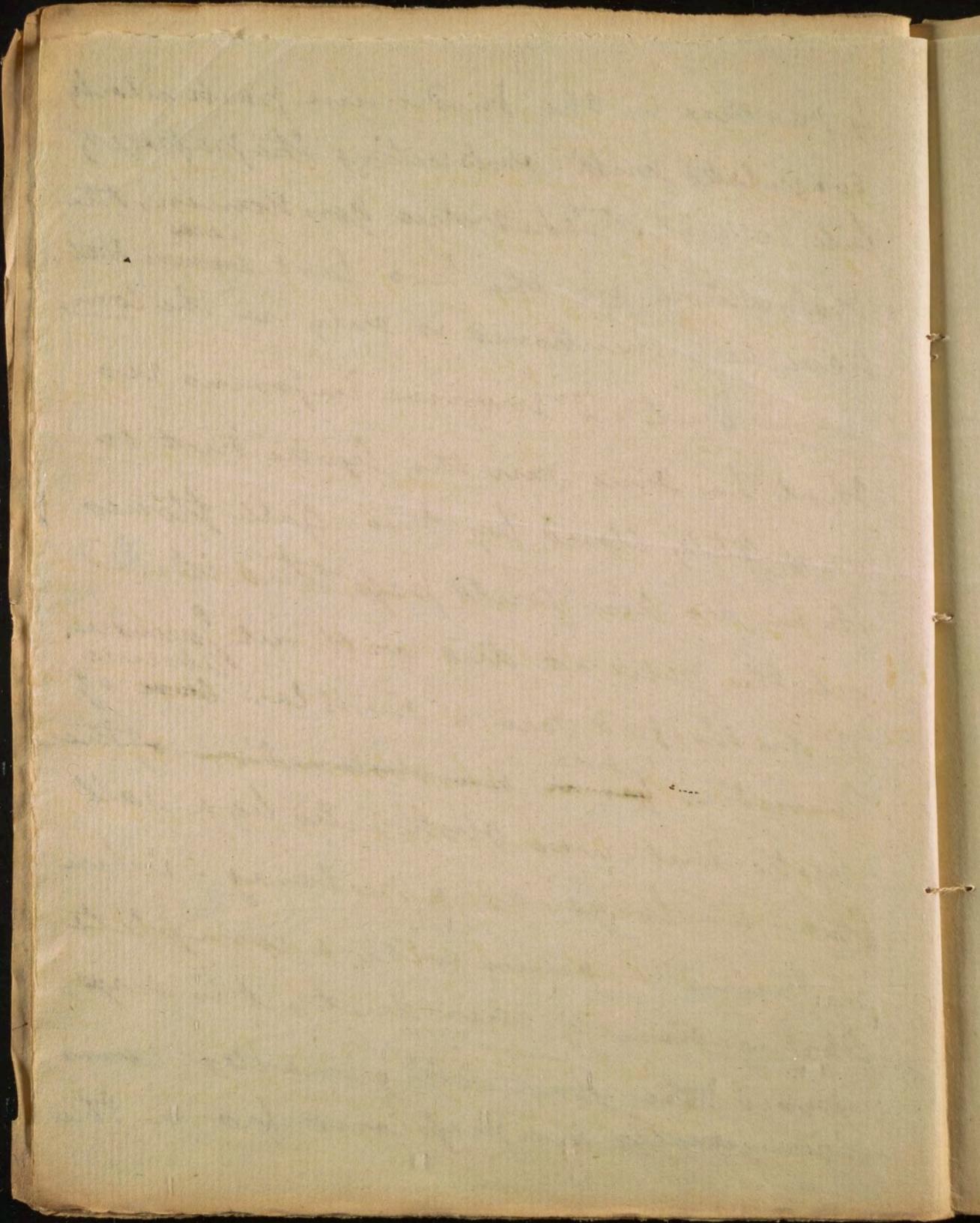
The chronic causes are 1 viscid bile, and gall stones obstructing the cystic or common duct. 2 a tumor or sebaceous in either of those ducts, or in the pancreas.

3 Dr. Gourvise mentions a case of jaundice from the common duct becoming impeded from disease.

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4 matters in the duodenum particularly  
coagulated milk obstructing the passage of  
bile into it. Take notice Gentlemen, the  
obstruction in the two last ~~cases~~ <sup>cases</sup> that  
have been mentioned is only in the com-  
mmon duct. Dr Monroe informs us  
that he once saw the Cystic duct so  
completely closed by two gall stones  
that no air could pass thro' it, &  
yet the patient died without Jaundice.  
Dr Rees therefore saw a similar <sup>Absence</sup> ~~case~~ of  
Jaundice where <sup>where</sup> ~~an~~ obstruction of the  
cystic duct was obstructed by a gall  
stone as large as a nutmeg. When  
a Jaundice occurs with a complete  
obstruction of this duct, it is sup-  
-posed the obstructing matter com-  
-municates impressions from the



insensible cystic duct, to the exquisitely  
 and irritable  
 sensible termination of the common  
 duct in the duodenum which is thereby  
 contracted, and thus hepatic bile is  
 retained, and afterwards absorbed, or  
 conveyed by regurgitation into the blood.  
 There is in this case an error  
 sensus and motus.

5 Distoll has given us an account of  
 three cases of fatal jaundice in which  
 no obstruction of any kind was disco-  
 vered either in the cystic, or common  
 duct. The obstruction was probably  
 from a tonic spasm upon the  
 common duct which relaxed after  
 death.

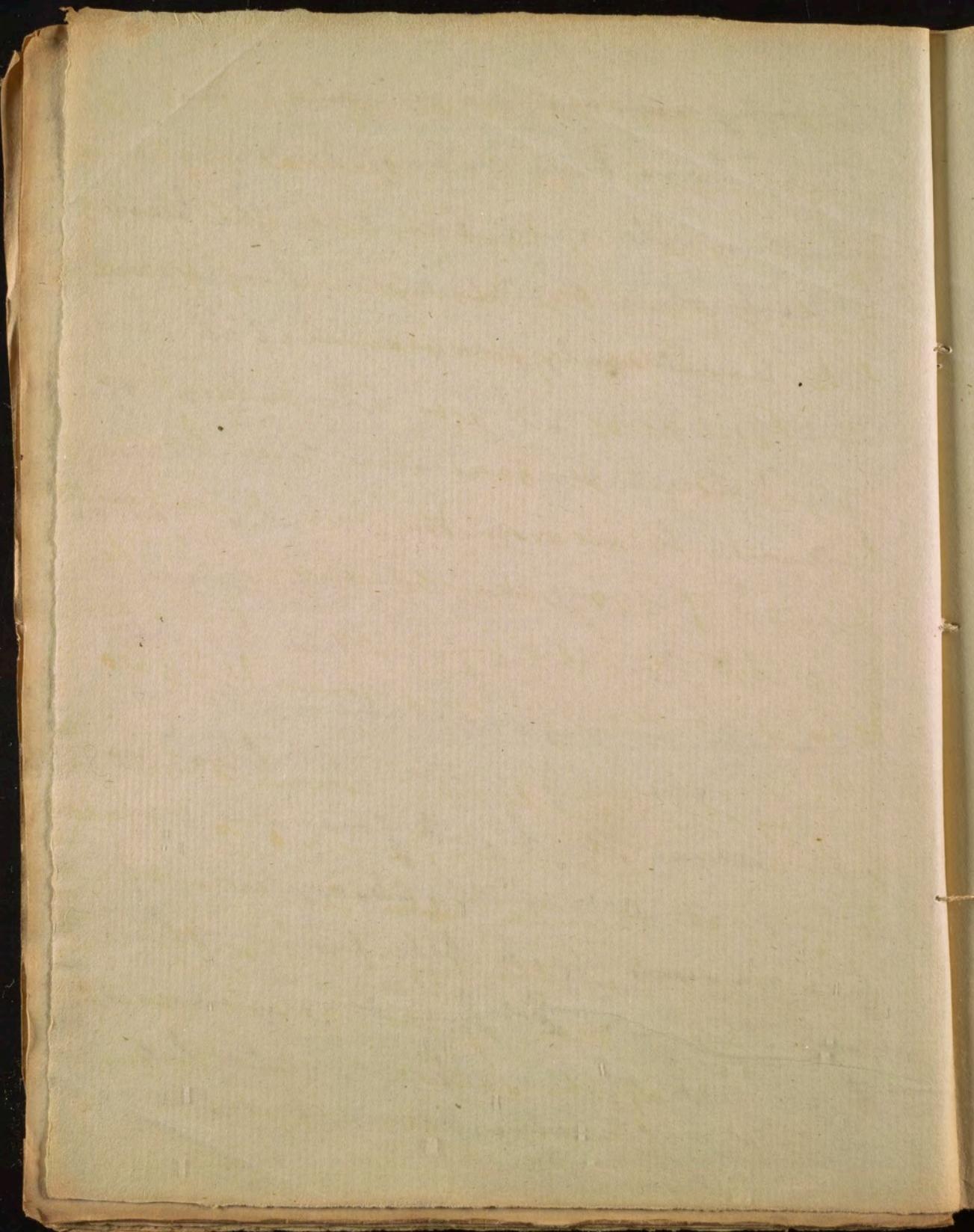
~~When obstructions are seated in the  
 cystic duct only, the movement of~~

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~~The body goes on as usual.~~

There have been many disputes whether bile can exist in the blood. Dr Roebuck a graduate in this University has clearly proved that it does in this disorder, by a number of satisfactory experiments. There have likewise been disputes among Pathologists whether the bile becomes absorbed into the blood in a jaundice by absorption or reperfusion. It is most probable it enters the blood in both ways. The black jaundice seems to be produced by the absorption of bile contained black bile from the ~~gold~~ bladder. Dr Smith supposes the blackness of the Africans to be derived originally from this cause.



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I have seen the color of the face of  
a greenish cast in several instances  
of jaundice. I have <sup>no</sup> doubt of its being  
derived from the absorption of green  
bile. ~~from the gall bladder.~~

Persons of all ages are subject to  
the Jaundice. It occurs in new born  
infants. It attacks the two sexes nearly  
alike. Of 100 patients whom Dr. Mc-  
Bride attended in a given time in  
this disorder 52 were men & 48 wo-  
men.

Objects are seldom coloured in the  
eye by this disorder, owing to the bile  
tinging the tunica ~~abdominal~~ conjunctiva  
only, and not the <sup>brain,</sup> ~~tunica~~ nor of the eye,  
nor is the color of the tongue, nor  
the ~~taste~~ of the saliva - nor the quality  
of the milk generally affected by the  
bile

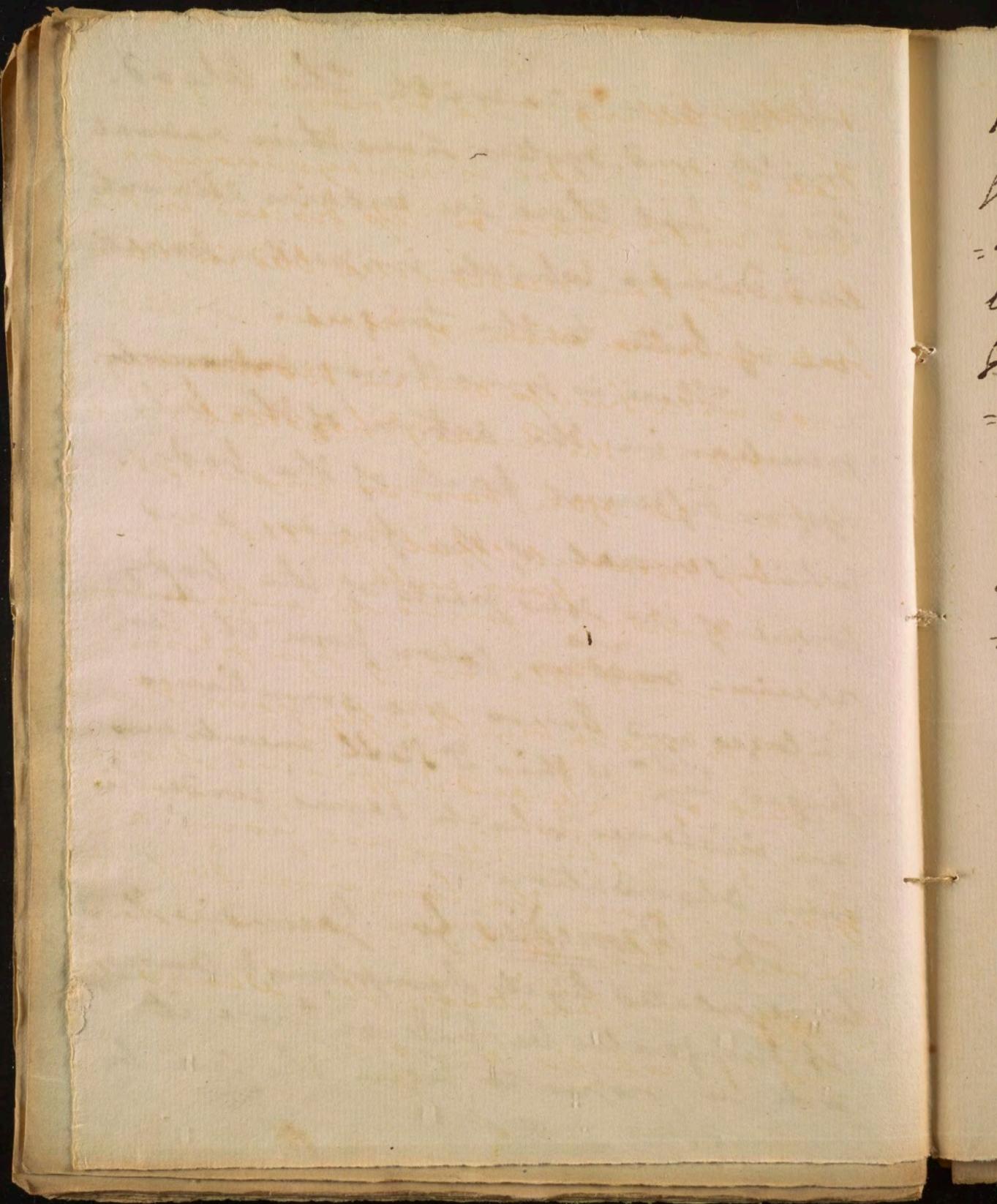
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which circulates with the blood.  
Milk and Oysters have their natural  
taste, but there are certain Aromatic  
and Drinks which impart a sensa-  
tion of bitter to the tongue.

There is something extraordinary  
peculiar in the action of the bile  
upon different parts of the body.  
While several of the fluids, and  
some of the solid parts of the body  
receive ~~no~~ color from it, car-  
tilages and bones are sometimes  
tinged by <sup>it</sup> of this Dr Stoddert mentions  
an instance which came under his  
own observation.

The Remedies for Jaundice should  
be regulated by its Symptoms & causes.  
If the pulse be full or tense, it  
will be proper to begin the cure by



79

1 Bloodletting. The disorder in this state of the pulse is always accompanied with more or less disease in the liver. I have occasionally bled in this state combination of disorder with disease with success once in 1803, and again in 1809 in the Pennsylvania hospital, but I have as often ~~done~~ as employed this remedy without effect. Authors generally consider <sup>fever with</sup> Jaundice with fever as a most alarming symptom. It is to probably chiefly from the neglect of early and sufficient bleeding.

If the Jaundice arise from a humor upon the common duct, the remedies should be  
2 opiates, laxatives, the warm bath, and afterwards tonics.

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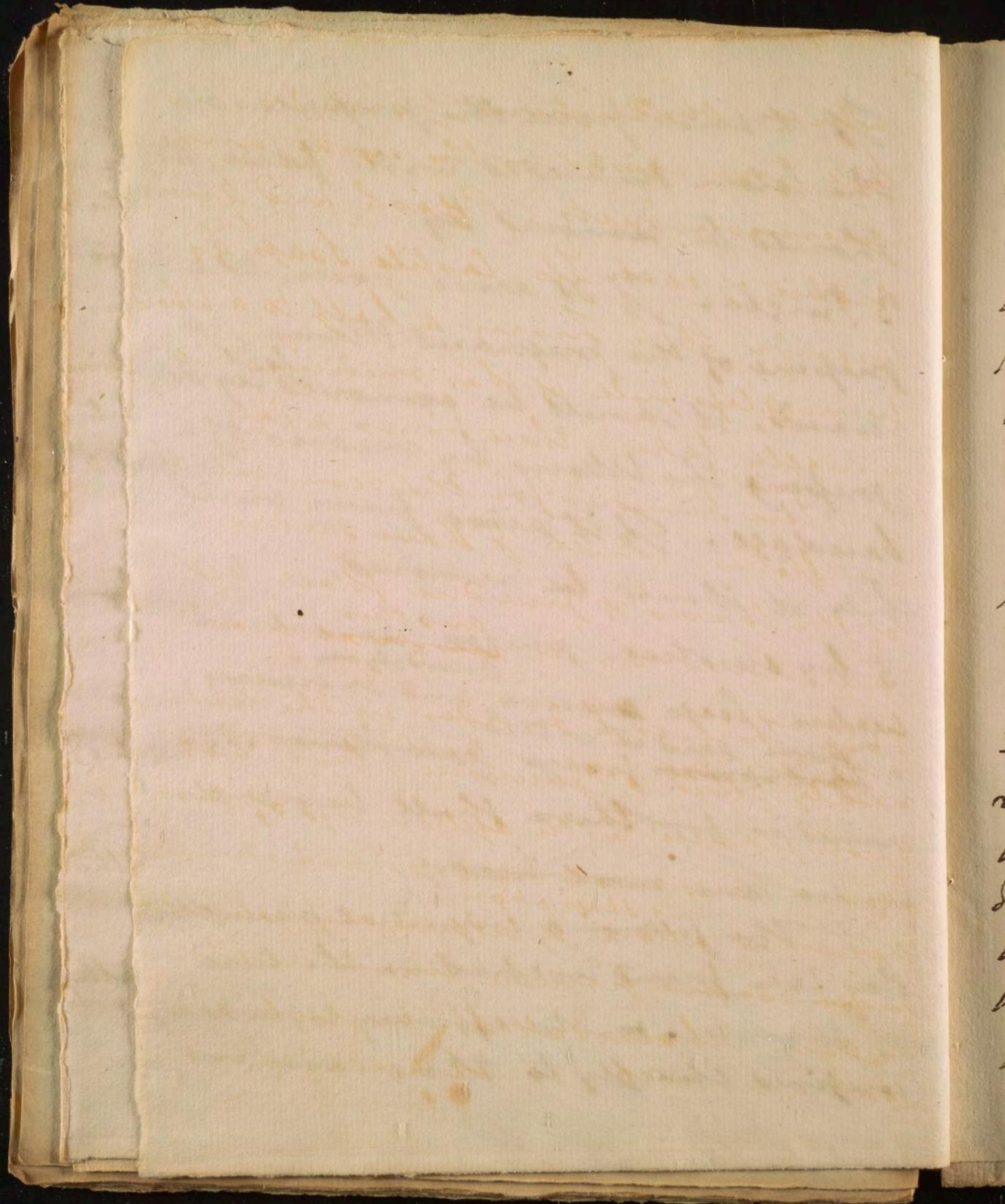
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If it arise from the pressure of  
the Colon distended with faeces, they  
should be removed by

3 purges. If it arise from the  
pressure of the pregnant Uterus up-  
wards, it should be removed <sup>by</sup> de-  
-pressing the Uterus by means of a  
bandage. If it arise from viscid  
bile it should be removed,

5 by emetics - purges - mineral  
waters - Soap, ~~excise~~ <sup>Dandylon</sup> and mercury.  
~~I have said it arises~~  
~~from flat Stones.~~ The  
remedies for them shall be mentioned  
under our next head.

The following empirical prescription  
has been found useful in the cure  
of Jaundice, & its efficacy is probably  
confined chiefly to those cases in



which obstructions from viscid bile have existed in the cystic and common ducts. Potash and Gum Arabic of each 3 ss Castile Soap 3 ss Brandy 1 fl. Drin a half to a whole wine glass full of this medicine is usually taken three times a day.

The Remedy for the removal of gallstones, which I have said is one of the causes of Jaundie shall be mentioned under ~~another~~<sup>another</sup> head.

III. There is a disorder in the liver nearly allied to Jaundie, but not accompanied with yellowness of the skin. It consists in a preternatural accumulation of bile in the Gallbladder and <sup>and stagnation</sup> from a torpor in its fibres. I have called the stools are generally white, except after taking a purgative

27



where they are of a dark color. I  
have called it Costiveness of the liver.  
Its remedies are active purges, mer-  
cury and exercise.

IV. Gall Stones come next in order under  
our notice. They are formed from the bile,  
and differ from each other in the following  
particulars.

1 In size, being ~~sometimes~~ <sup>about as large as</sup> a small  
pea, up to a small egg: ...  
2 In figure being rough, angular, or highly  
polished from their friction upon each other.  
Dr Physick has in possession two or three  
stones of the latter kind taken from the gall  
bladder of Mr. Fuller the gentleman ~~the~~  
case was mentioned in speaking of the  
Infection of water by the liver.

3 In number being from one to 114. That  
immense number of Gall Stones Dr

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Shattuck tells us were found in the gall-bladder of a person dissected by Dr Prescott of Groton in Massachusetts.

4 In weight - from five grains to  $\frac{7}{31592}$  and three grains. A gall stone of the latter weight is mentioned by Dr Lettsom in the first volume of the memoirs of the medical Society of London.

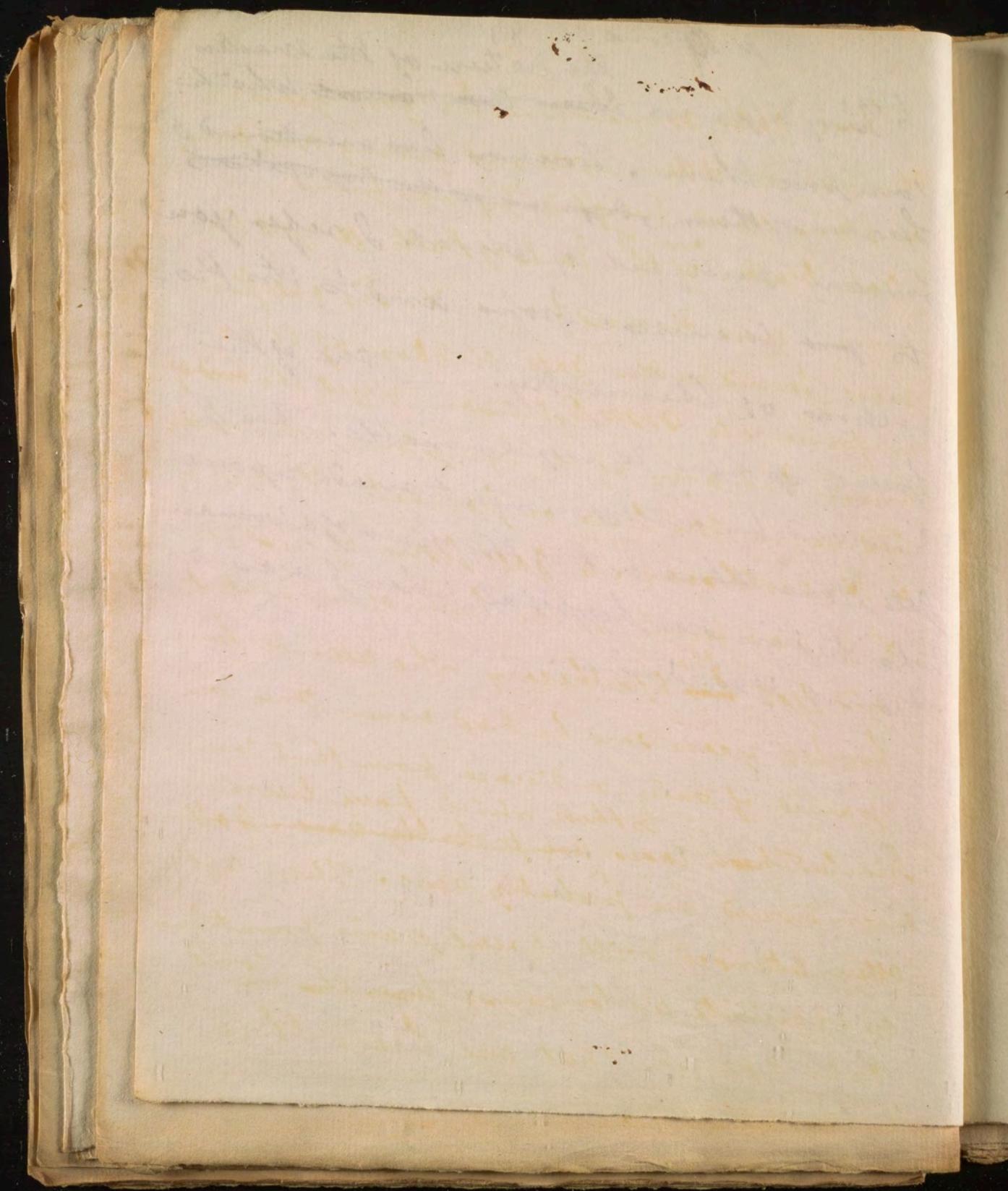
5 In consistency. They are of the consistency of tallow, and sometimes nearly as solid as stone.



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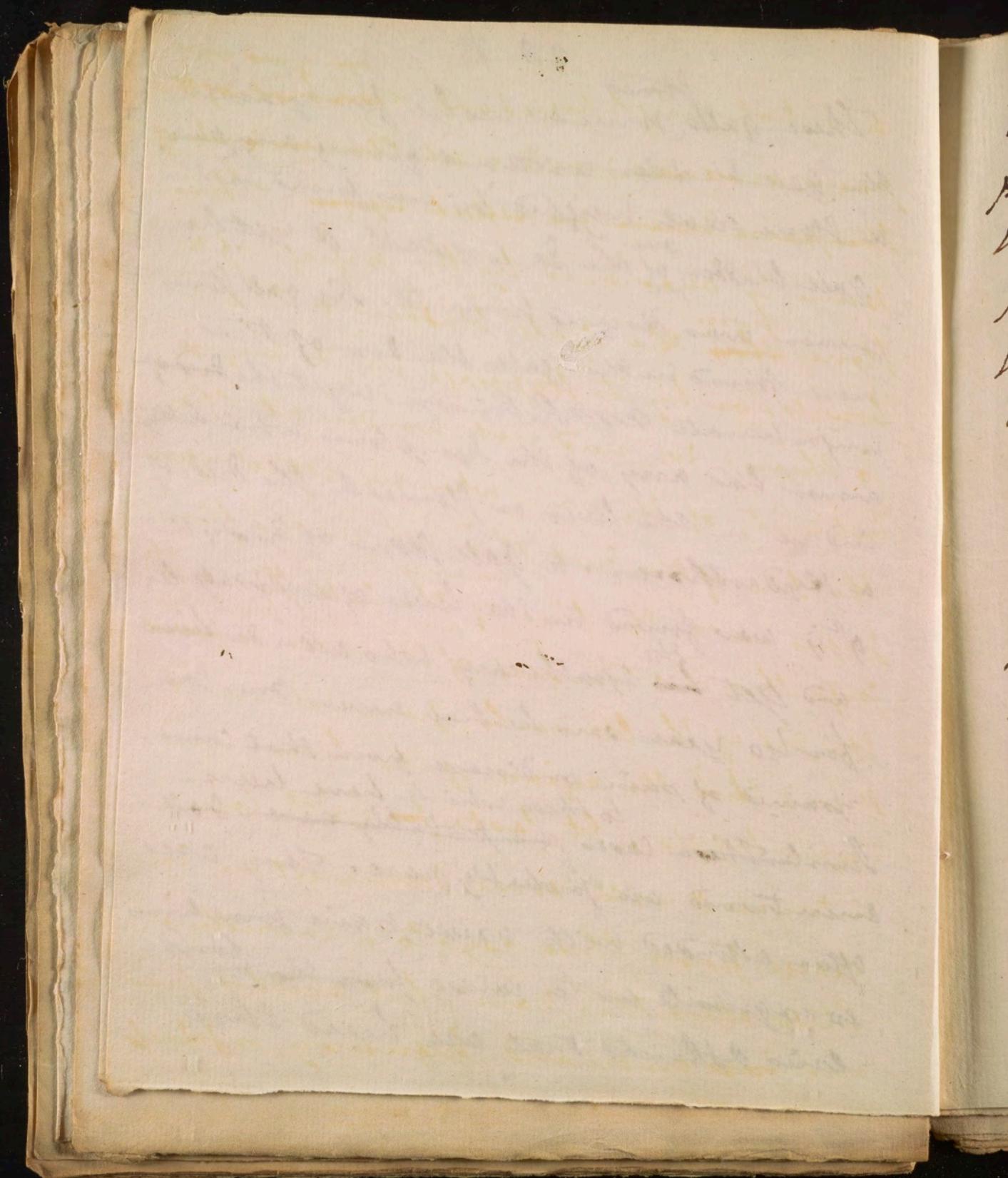
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6 They differ in ~~the composition~~ the nature of the matter  
compose them. Horrocks has mentioned 6  
species of them, ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> to the composition  
for an account of which I refer you  
to the chemical books and to the Pro-  
fessor of Chemistry. — one of the  
species of them is inflammable, } This I  
discovered by an experiment made upon  
gall stone taken out of the liver of a woman  
who died in our hospital when I was a  
student of medicine. —



28 75

These gall stones sometimes lie for years in  
the gall bladder without giving any pain.  
a stone that weighed 7*ij* was found in the  
gall bladder <sup>one of</sup> of the Earl of Bath, & yet he  
never was discomfited from it. Six gallstones  
were found in the gall bladder of the  
unfortunate Mrs Robinson. Yet she died of  
none but any of the symptoms which they  
induce in the liver or stomach. She died of  
a hydrocephalus. a gall stone of 3*ij* &  
9*ij* was found in the liver of Lord Walpole,  
and yet <sup>the</sup> apothecary who attended him  
for 60 years said he had never been  
expained of pain or disease from that cause.  
to those which have been  
similar these cases are probably ~~ever~~ <sup>rare</sup> gall  
stones mentioned are probably rare. They are  
often attended with great pain sometimes  
so exquisite as to cause from the <sup>Lord</sup>  
cries & shrieks that are heard thro'



et 86

in whole neighbourhood. ~~we must not~~  
~~pain increases wonder at the antiquity~~  
~~of pain when we reflect upon this~~  
This pain is occasioned by the passage of a  
stone from the gall bladder to the  
bowels, or by its stoppage in its progress  
to them. We need not wonder at the  
intensity of the pain when we reflect upon  
the size of the duct thro' which the stone  
passes with the size of <sup>many</sup> gall stones <sup>ch.</sup>  
passes thro' it. The seat of the pain is <sup>first in</sup> about  
the pit of the stomach, from whence it  
spreads thro' the region of the liver, and  
upper bowels. It lasts for with some  
intervals & with some diminution in  
degree from three days to a month.  
Chills attend this pain, but neither fever  
nor fatigued frequency, or fulness

VI such as are proper in <sup>the</sup> forming  
state of the disease induced by them.

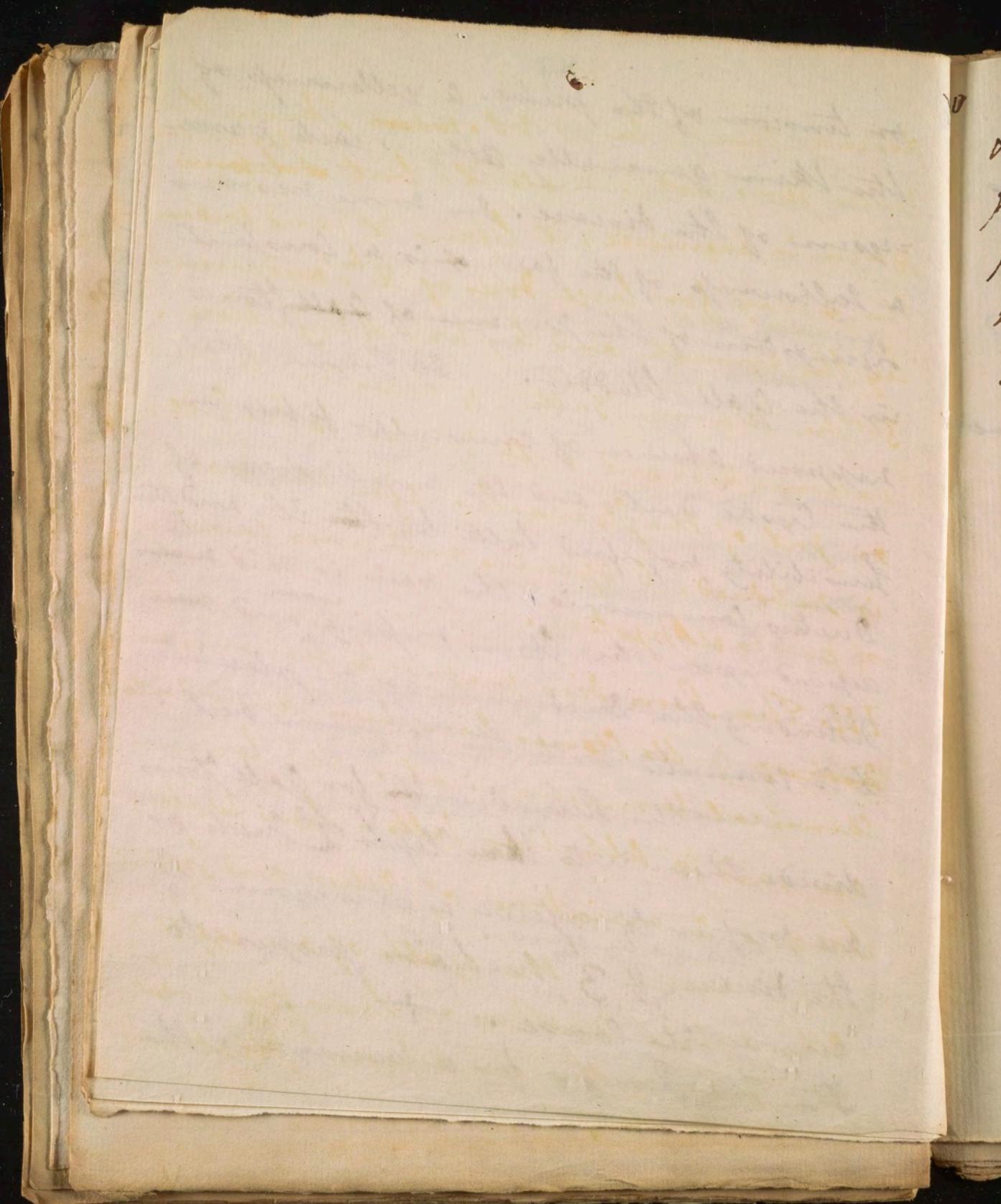
+ ~~To stand~~ <sup>F</sup> The symptoms of an  
approaching attack of this disease are slight  
pain - Colic - Flatulency - and yellow  
- turbid water. In this state of <sup>the</sup> disease  
small & repeated doses of Laudanum - Ab-  
stinance - <sup>a gentle purge</sup> not the sudorium, & rest pre-  
vent the formation of paroxysm.

87

or tension of the pulse. A yellowness of  
the skin generally attends each parox-  
ysm of the disease. In some persons  
a yellowness of the face & is a constant  
symptom of the presence of gallstones  
in the Gall bladder. — It from the  
supposed absence of muscular fibres in  
the Cystic Duct, and the small degree of  
flexibility possessed both by ~~the~~ it, and the  
Ductus commonis, the pain is said never  
to depend upon the stone pressing upon  
distending the Duodenum at the place where  
it is connected with the common duct.

The Remedies for gallstones  
divide them into three Classes 2<sup>o</sup> such as  
are proper to relieve a paroxysm of  
the disease <sup>induced by them</sup> & 3<sup>o</sup> which are proper to  
remove <sup>as</sup> ~~its~~ cause. +

**If** The Remedies for a paroxysm of the



disease should be, & as when I know the  
pulse does not indicate it, but ~~it always~~<sup>when the</sup>  
pain is exquisite, it lessens it, and prepares  
the way for large doses of Laudanum  
by the mouth and by way of injection.

3 The Warm Bath, 4 ointment to the  
extremities, and 5 A Blistre to the side,  
or pit of the stomach. After the pain  
is subdued, 6 opening medicines consisting  
of purges & syrups.

III. The Remedies proper to remove  
distemper gallstones have been divided into  
chemical & mechanical. The former  
are said to alkaline salts - lime water,  
Soap - a mixture of Other and Spirit  
of turpentine - the yolk of an egg &  
Other mixed together - lime juice - &  
the Juice of the Dandelion - that is

V The late Dr Zimmerman thought highly of this simple medicine. It was one of his prescriptions for Frederick the King of Prussia for a dropsy but on by an obstructed liver. He prescribed the extract of this medicina plant as well as its juice, and that to the amount he lets us of an hundred pounds a year.

It is probable all the medicines that have been mentioned act differently according to the nature, or component parts of the gall stones. —

89

the Taraxicum or Liverwort. There  
are respectable vouchers for the efficacy  
of all the medicines I have mentioned.  
In favor of the Dandelion, I can speak  
from my own experience. I was led to  
use it with the more confidence from having  
read in Chodat's Anatomy that deer  
when killed in the winter discover biliary  
concretions in the liver, but never after  
they have fed for two or three months  
upon the Spring Grapes. <sup>I have heard this</sup> fact confirmed by a butcher in this city. ~~all the time~~ In  
what manner these medicines act I  
know not - It is certain <sup>some of them partially</sup> they dissolve  
the Gall Stones out of the body, but  
it is difficult to conceive how they can  
be conveyed in a state so concentrated, or  
~~in such a quantity,~~ <sup>so diluted as to act upon the gall-</sup>  
-stones in the Gall bladder. <sup>✓</sup> ~~Dummarman's~~  
~~practice~~ <sup>Wood's</sup>

V Dr. Darwin & Dr. Jacob Hall have published  
each a Cure performed by this remedy. -

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The remedies which are mechanically  
in removing gallstones are

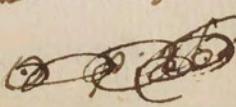
1 Hasty Emetics frequently repeated

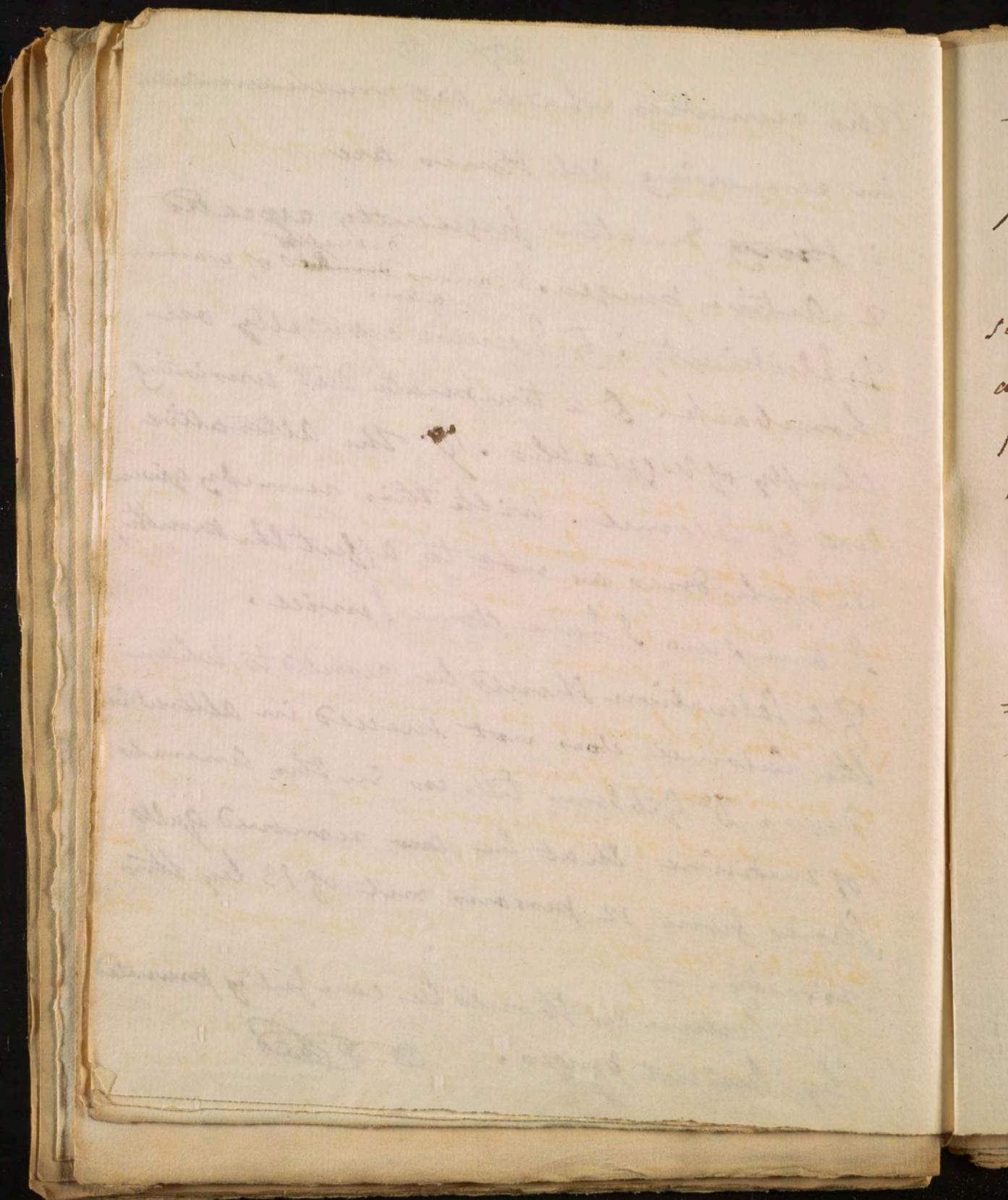
2 Active purges. 3 copious draughts  
of warm water.

4 Electricity. 5 Exercise especially on  
horseback. 6 a temperate diet consisting  
chiefly of vegetables. 7 the alternative  
use of Calomel. With this remedy given  
in such doses as not to affect the mouth,

I am sure I have done service.

8 a Salivation should be resorted to, when  
the Calomel does not succeed in alternative  
doses. Dr Gibbons tells us in the Annals  
of Medicine, that he removed gall  
stones from 12 persons out of 13 by this  
remedy. —

Costiveness should be carefully prevented  
by lenient purges. 



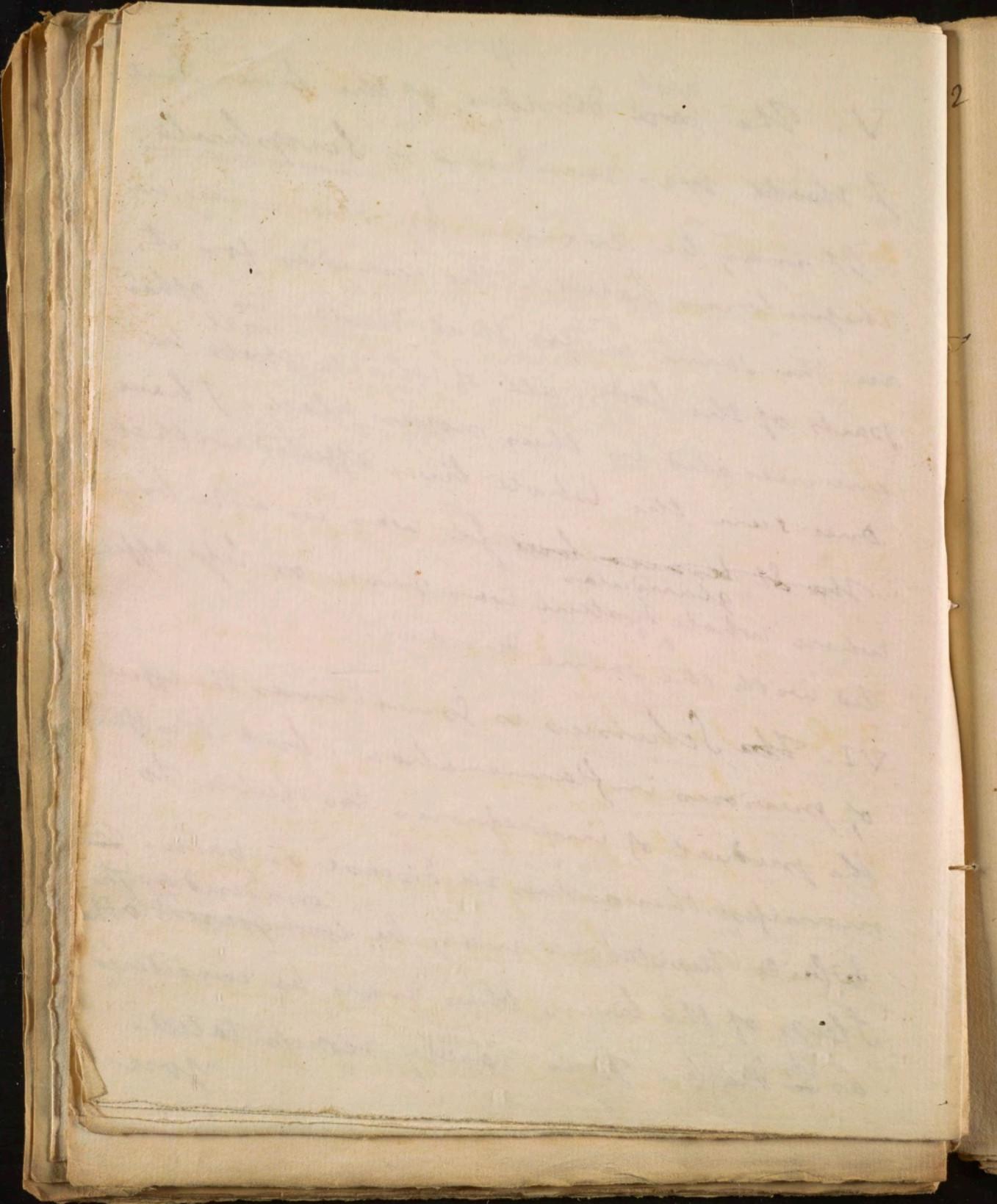
41

V. The <sup>next</sup> disorder of the liver that  
I shall mention is Seropunkta.

It may be known by occurring in  
sanguineous habits. The remedies for it  
are the same as for that disorder in other  
parts of the body, all of which <sup>will</sup> be  
enumerated in their proper place. I have  
seen the whole liver affected with it,  
~~that it was~~ <sup>glandular</sup> but it was in a boy  
whose whole system was more or less affec-  
-ted with the same disorder.

VI. Schistosus is sometimes the effect  
of previous inflammation, but it is often  
the product of impressions too feeble to  
manifest themselves in disease or pain. ~~While~~  
~~Urgitalgia~~ may be ~~considered as the~~  
fleas of the liver, this may be considered  
as its death. It is rarely re-erupted.

Your



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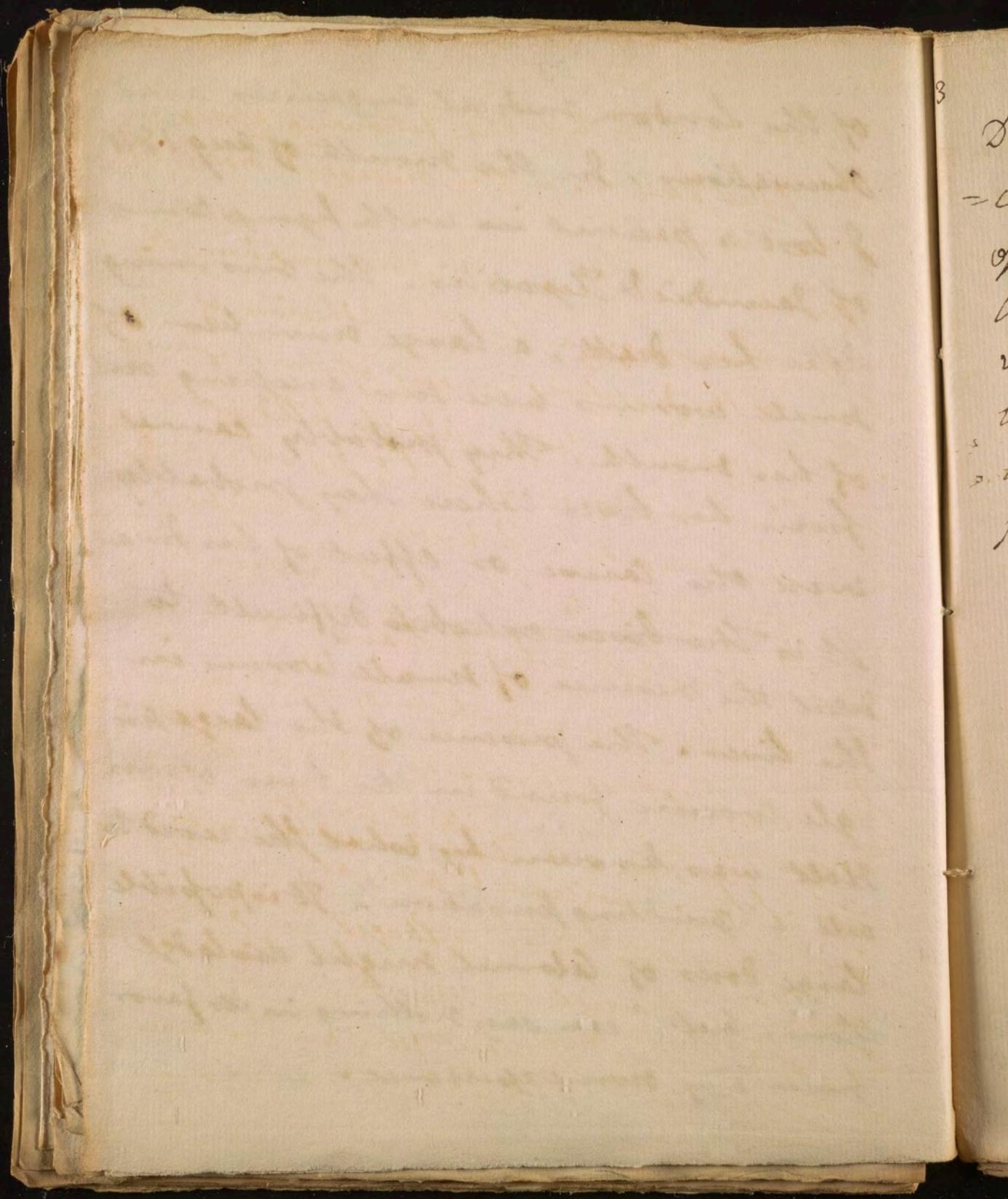
will not be surprised at this when  
you recollect how little medicine has  
ever been able to accomplish in  
Schiaria even where we are able to ap-  
ply our remedies in contact with them.  
— The knife is generally the only cure  
for them.

VII. worms <sup>are</sup> sometimes found in  
the liver in which they <sup>are both</sup> ~~produce~~ the  
cause & effect of disease, and disorder.  
Dr Port says he has often found worms  
in the livers of persons who have died  
of the hepatic state of fever. There is a  
remarkable case of disorder & death  
induced by a large worm in the liver  
of a Mr. Holt of this city related by  
Dr Thomas Bond in one of the volumes

This image shows a single, vertically oriented page from an old book. The paper is a light cream or beige color, showing significant signs of age and damage. There are numerous small, dark brown spots (foxing) scattered across the surface. A prominent vertical streak of darker staining runs down the left side of the page. The right edge of the page is slightly irregular, suggesting it might be a flyleaf or a page that has been cut or folded. The overall texture appears rough and uneven.

93

of the London Medical Inquiries and  
Observations. In the month of Aug<sup>11</sup> 1811  
I lost a patient iso with symptoms  
of Jaundice & Hepatitis. The morning  
after her death, a large number of  
small worms were seen creeping out  
of her mouth. They probably came  
from her liver where they probably  
were the cause, or effect of her disease.  
It is ~~the~~ ~~more~~ ~~extrabite~~ difficult to  
detect the presence of small worms in  
the liver. The presence of the large his-  
-gle worm found in the liver of Mr.  
Holt was known by what he used to  
call a "quivering sensation". It is possible  
large doses of Aloë might dislodge  
them, but I can say nothing in its favor  
from my own experience. —



Spiritions exhibit the following appearance - as after death from the diseases & disorders of the liver.

After acute & chronic inflammation, the usual marks of inflam<sup>n</sup>: - adhesion of the liver to the diaphragm and of the diaphragm to the lungs - a large abscess filled with pus & sometimes with bile & blood - and a communication between this abscess and the parts into which it usually discharges itself which have been mentioned - great congestion of blood in the liver - great enlargement of the liver from blood or water - with & without hydrocephalus, a rigid state of the liver induced by hypotonia, & chronic partial & general, in the latter case the liver enlarged in one instance as to weigh 27 pounds, & diminished size of the liver & bone marrow instances of this in our hospital. There was a

✓ called by Mr. Hunter intestinal Ad-  
eoptosis. — The liver in this case re-  
sembles an ~~bony~~ honey comb.

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mark of a former Abscess upon it - an  
Absorption of the substance of the liver &  
Inbercles - and insidious tumors upon  
the liver - the coats of the gall bladder  
Schistous and hoary - a dilatation of the  
hepatic, cystic and common ducts to an  
inch in diameter - gall stones of all the  
shapes, and in all the numbers that have  
been mentioned - gangrene. <sup>of which</sup> I know not  
that is but <sup>with</sup> one that is in books of medicine. Dr  
Baillie says he never saw an instance  
of it. Perhaps a concretion of blood was  
mistaken for it.

I have thus gentlemen from a  
large mass of empirical rubbish and from  
my own observations delivered to you an  
epitome of all the diseases & disorders of the  
liver; but you must not expect to find  
them in the separate and distinct states in

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which I have described them. In no wise  
less do diseases and disorders anatomose  
(if I may be allowed the expression) more  
than in the liver. They are blended, they  
succeed each other, they alternate with  
each other, and they mutually produce  
each other. Watch these changes narrowly.  
Forget the hepatic nosology - attend to  
symptoms particularly to the pulse. -  
Attend to the absence of all its esse-  
~~ential~~ symptoms - that is to its dumb  
form - and prescribe for the state of the  
System. Should it vary a dozen times a  
day.

I shall dismiss the subject of the dis-  
eases and disorders of the liver, by repeating  
a remark of the illustrious Boerhaave,  
and that is that the liver is ~~filled~~ <sup>out of</sup>

V ~~I suspect it to be diuersal and divided~~  
~~and more spiculat or to have i~~  
and ~~more spiculat or to have i~~  
be secretly smil'd at our abortive efforts  
to cure the diseases induced by it in the  
~~pernicious ways other parts of the body~~  
particularly in the head, the Stomach,  
the bowels, the kidneys, the muscles &  
the Skin by directing our remedies  
wholly to those parts of the body.

97.

health or ~~the~~ Order in 99 out of our lot of  
all chronic diseases. Of how much im-  
portance must be it then to study its  
functions and derangements <sup>they appear</sup> whether in disease  
or disorder. This is the more necessary as  
its diseases and disorders are numerous, and  
diffused throughout the whole system, but often  
because they are often devoid of obvious char-  
acteristic symptoms. Indeed the liver may  
be considered as the masked battery of death,  
the books <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ that are worth reading  
upon its diseases and disorders <sup>of the liver</sup> are Saunders  
and Leake both of which are in our  
hospital library. —

